

CONVENTION OF PROGRESSIVES ENTHUSIASTIC

Roosevelt and Johnson Nominated After Much Oratory and Platform Adopted Without a Dissenting Voice.

(Continued from Page One.)

the greatest gift that can be given to any man is the opportunity of his life to do something that counts in the interest of the common good.

"I appreciate to the full the burden of responsibility, the burden of obligation that you have laid upon me. I am proud to accept it. I am proud to carry it. I am proud to feel that I am doing something that counts in the interest of the common good."

"And friends, with all my heart and soul, and every particle of purpose there is in me, I pledge you my word to do everything I can, to put every particle of courage, of common sense, of strength that I have at your disposal and to endeavor so far as strength is given me, to live up to the obligations you have put upon me, and to endeavor to carry out in the interest of the whole people the policies to which you have today solemnly dedicated yourselves to the millions of men and women for whom you speak. I thank you."

Johnson Accepts.

There was a prolonged demonstration as Col. Roosevelt concluded. It was renewed when Gov. Johnson was introduced. He said:

"It is with the utmost solemnity, the deepest obligation that I come to tell you that I have called for the war. I enlist, long ago, and I enlist in that fight that is our fight now, the fight of all the nation, thank God, at last, humanity fight politically all over the land."

"Existing as I have in that contest for humanity, that desired, generous ally to make men better rather than to make men richer, there is no question of course that if necessity I may accept any place where I may be desired, and that I accept such a place as you have accorded me, the place of a history today (because again you are making history in this land); that I accept it with grateful heart and with the utmost singleness of purpose, to carry out as well as I may, the little that may be in my part to do."

Praises Roosevelt.

"There is a new era, a new fight, a new struggle, that is abroad now. There is a new political creed, it is a political creed that this great man, Theodore Roosevelt, created, even when he was in the White House, the great creed of equal opportunity, of fair deal for all human kind, of giving to children the race of life an equal start, is the creed in the last analysis of humanity that is the creed of one of the greatest national parties in the United States of America."

"If one little particle, if in one small degree I may lighten the burden of this great man, this brave fighter, who is today doing the greatest and the bravest thing in his career, then I shall feel well repaid in this campaign."

"My one desire shall be from now until November that which virtually, that force, the fighting strength I have to follow him under his leadership to grow to better and purer than in this country of ours, and to win the battle that you have just commenced in this nation. I would rather go down to defeat with Theodore Roosevelt than to go to victory with any other presidential candidate."

The notification committees will meet formally with Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Johnson tomorrow morning.

Delay in Starting.

The last day's session of the National Progressive convention was scheduled to meet at 11 a. m., but it was postponed as that hour approached there would be a delay in starting.

Colonel Roosevelt had announced in advance that his speech of acceptance today would be brief, not over five minutes.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson of California, slated for the vice presidential nomination, also was scheduled to speak in brief acknowledgment of the honor. Several new banners bearing the words, "Peace, Prosperity, Progress," were hung along the balcony rails in the hall.

While the delegates were singing and cheering in the convention hall, waiting for the session to be called to order, the platform makers still were busy down below in consultation with the colonel. The platform was due to be adopted prior to the nominating speeches, but there was some talk of changing the order of business.

After Chairman Beveridge reached the Coliseum the next day, a conference of leaders and it was decided to wait the platform before proceeding to the nominations.

Band Plays Hymn.

Just before the convention was called to order the delegates and spectators were treated to a hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Chairman Beveridge dropped the gavel at 11:30 o'clock.

Rabbi Gershen B. Levi pronounced the prayer. After the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung Chairman Beveridge introduced Charles E. Scott of Alabama, chairman of the committee on permanent organization. He presented a report recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent, which was adopted without debate.

A report was then brought in from the report committee. The report designated the party as the "Progressive party," eliminating the word "national," which has heretofore been used.

The rules report fixed the basis of representation.

The report would allow one delegate in the ratio of one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for Progressive candidates at the preceding election. One delegate for each congressman at large and each United States senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no federal officeholder could hold a seat as national committeeman was cheered.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Following is the full text of the Progressive party platform:

The conscience of the people, in a time of grave national problems, has called into being a new party, born of the nation's awakened sense of justice.

We of the Progressive party here dedicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the duty laid upon us by our fathers to maintain that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, whose foundations they laid.

We hold, with Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, that the people are the masters of their constitution to fulfill its purposes and to safeguard it from those who, by perverting its intent, would convert it into an instrument of injustice.

In accordance with the needs of each generation, the people must use their sovereign powers to create and maintain equal opportunity and industrial justice, to secure which government was founded and without which no republic can endure.

This country belongs to the people who inhabit it. Its resources, its business, its institutions and its laws should be utilized, maintained or altered in whatever manner will best promote the general interest. It is time to set the public welfare in the first place.

The Old Parties. Political parties exist to secure responsible government and to execute the public will. The old parties have great tasks both of the old parties have turned aside. Instead of instruments to promote the general interest, they have become the tools of corrupt interests which use them impartially to serve their selfish purposes. Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an invisible government, owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people. To do away with this government, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics is the first task of the new administration.

The deliberate betrayal of its trust by the Republican party, the fatal injury to the Democratic party, the deal with the new issues of the new time, have compelled the people to force a new instrument of government, through which to give effect to their will in laws and institutions. Unhindered by tradition, uncorrupted by power, undimmed by the magnitude of the task, the new party offers itself as the instrument of the people to sweep away old abuses, to build a new and nobler commonwealth.

This declaration is our covenant with the people, and we hereby bind ourselves to the people and to the nation to the pledges made herein.

The Rule of the People. The National Progressive party, committed to the principles of government by a self-controlled democracy, will carry through their representatives to the people, pledges itself to secure such alterations in the laws of the United States as shall insure the representative character of the government. In particular, the party pledges itself to secure the nomination of state and national officers, for national-wide preferential primaries for candidates for the presidency, for the election of United States senators by the people, and we urge on the states the policy of the short ballot with responsibility to the people secured by the initiative, referendum and recall.

Amendment of Constitution. The Progressive party, believing that a free people should have the power from time to time to amend the constitution in accordance with the progressive needs of the changing needs of the people, pledges itself to provide a more easy and expeditious mode of amending the federal constitution.

Nation and State. Up to the limit of the constitution and later by amendment of the constitution if found necessary, we advocate extending our jurisdiction those problems which have expanded beyond reach of the individual states.

It is as grotesque as it is intolerable that the several states should by unequal laws in matter of common commerce, competition, taxation, agencies, barter the lives of their children, the health of their women and the safety and well-being of their workmen, and the profit of their financial interests.

The extreme insistence on states rights by the Democratic party in the Baltimore platform demonstrates anew its inability to understand the world into which it has survived, or to recognize the great national problems of states which have in all essential respects become one people.

Equal Suffrage. The Progressive party, believing that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy, which denies political rights on account of sex, race, color or creed, and which secures equal suffrage to men and women alike.

Corrupt Practices. We pledge our party to legislation that will compel strict limitation of all campaign contributions and expenditures, and detailed publicity of both, before as well as after primaries and elections.

Publicity and Public Service. We pledge our party to legislation compelling the registration of lobbyists, publicity of committee hearings, except on foreign affairs, and recording of all votes in committee; and forbidding federal appointments from holding offices in state or national political organizations, or taking part as officers or delegates in political campaigns for the nomination of elective state or national officers.

The Courts. The Progressive party demands such restriction of the power of the courts as shall leave to the people the utilization of their own powers.

Applause also greeted the rule which pledged the party to the nomination of candidates for office by delegates to conventions by primaries wherever possible.

The new rules were presented by Medill McCormick and he moved their adoption.

John L. Hamilton of Illinois moved to make the name of the party either "Progressive" or "National Progressive." He explained this amendment was necessary to comply with the election laws of various states.

Chairman Beveridge announced that the convention would listen to a speech by William H. Hotchkiss, national committeeman from New York, and would take a recess to await the platform.

Meantime, the vote on the rules was put over until after the recess.

Mr. Hotchkiss was cheered as he reviewed the work of organization of the Progressive party in New York.

"The people of New York, boss ridden and fettered by Barnes and Murrain, have today as free as free as California and as progressive as Kansas."

Hotchkiss asserted that the Progressive party would poll 25 to 30 per cent of the Tammany vote in New York. He concluded with a prediction of certain victory in November.

A motion to recess until 1:15 evoked the first note of opposition to the plans of leaders.

A chorus of "noes" greeted the motion to recess.

Henry Allen of Kansas moved as a substitute that the convention proceed with the nominations without awaiting the platform.

Chairman Beveridge ruled this out of order, as the rules of the convention provided for the adoption of the platform. Allen then moved to suspend the rules and proceed to nominate.

Two-thirds of the Kansas delegation seconded the motion and it was recognized.

Timothy Woodruff made a brief speech opposing Allen's motion. William Flinn of Pennsylvania said that to recess at this time would delay things.

"Any of the delegates have arranged to go home at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon," said Flinn, "and it is a right to waste the time and keep them here."

Former Governor Fort of New Jersey, moved as an amendment that the convention recess until 1 o'clock. After some discussion this was adopted. At 12:26 the convention went into recess until 1 o'clock.

The band played until Chairman Beveridge at 1:15 p. m. dropped his gavel and the recess was over.

Medill McCormick presented changes made in the code of rules for the new party. The amendments included the basis of representation in the national

convention from one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for Progressive candidates at the preceding election.

One delegate for each congressman at large and each United States senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no federal officeholder could hold a seat as national committeeman was cheered.

The rules report fixed the basis of representation.

The report would allow one delegate in the ratio of one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for Progressive candidates at the preceding election.

One delegate for each congressman at large and each United States senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no federal officeholder could hold a seat as national committeeman was cheered.

The rules report fixed the basis of representation.

The report would allow one delegate in the ratio of one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for Progressive candidates at the preceding election.

One delegate for each congressman at large and each United States senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no federal officeholder could hold a seat as national committeeman was cheered.

The rules report fixed the basis of representation.

The report would allow one delegate in the ratio of one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for Progressive candidates at the preceding election.

One delegate for each congressman at large and each United States senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no federal officeholder could hold a seat as national committeeman was cheered.

The rules report fixed the basis of representation.

The report would allow one delegate in the ratio of one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for Progressive candidates at the preceding election.

One delegate for each congressman at large and each United States senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no federal officeholder could hold a seat as national committeeman was cheered.

The rules report fixed the basis of representation.

The report would allow one delegate in the ratio of one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for Progressive candidates at the preceding election.

One delegate for each congressman at large and each United States senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no federal officeholder could hold a seat as national committeeman was cheered.

The rules report fixed the basis of representation.

The report would allow one delegate in the ratio of one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for Progressive candidates at the preceding election.

One delegate for each congressman at large and each United States senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no federal officeholder could hold a seat as national committeeman was cheered.

The rules report fixed the basis of representation.

The report would allow one delegate in the ratio of one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for Progressive candidates at the preceding election.

One delegate for each congressman at large and each United States senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no federal officeholder could hold a seat as national committeeman was cheered.

The rules report fixed the basis of representation.

The report would allow one delegate in the ratio of one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for Progressive candidates at the preceding election.

One delegate for each congressman at large and each United States senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no federal officeholder could hold a seat as national committeeman was cheered.

The rules report fixed the basis of representation.

The report would allow one delegate in the ratio of one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for Progressive candidates at the preceding election.

One delegate for each congressman at large and each United States senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no federal officeholder could hold a seat as national committeeman was cheered.

The rules report fixed the basis of representation.

The report would allow one delegate in the ratio of one delegate for each 10,000 votes cast for Progressive candidates at the preceding election.

One delegate for each congressman at large and each United States senator were also allowed. One delegate from Hawaii, one from Alaska and one from the District of Columbia were provided.

A provision in the rules that no federal officeholder could hold a seat as national committeeman was cheered.

promptly without hindrance, rules or procedure, and by sound progressive means.

We demand that the test of true progress should be the benefits conferred upon the nation, and not confined to individual or crosses, that the test of corporate efficiency shall be the ability better to serve the public, those who profit by the control of business affairs, shall justify that profit and that control by sharing with the public the fruits thereof.

We therefore demand a strong national regulation of interstate corporations. The corporation is an essential part of modern business. The concentration of modern business, in some degree, is inevitable for business efficiency. But the existing concentration of power under a corporate system ungoverned and uncontrolled by the nation, has placed in the hands of a few men an enormous, irresponsible power over the daily life of the citizen—a power suffering in a free government and controlled by the public.

This power has been abused in monopoly of national resources, in stock watering, in unfair competition, in unfair privileges, and finally in sinister influences on the public influence of state and nation. We do not fear commercial power, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under public supervision and regulation of the most efficient sort which will preserve its good while eradicating and preventing its evils.

Trust Commission. To that end, we urge the establishment of a strong federal administrative commission of high standing, to supervise and regulate the activities engaged in interstate commerce, and to enforce the public importance of doing so. We demand that the government now does for the national banks, and what is now done for the railroads, should be done for the highways of American commerce.

Such a commission must enforce the complete publicity of those corporate transactions, which are of public interest, and must see that the public is not deceived by false capitalization and special privilege, and by continuous trained watchfulness, against the use of the public highways of American commerce.

The fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations, and the exercise of the public power to regulate the national industry, the federal control over interstate commerce, and the taxing power, to maintain such standards, and to enforce the prohibition of child labor.

Minimum wage standards for working women, to provide a "living wage" for all workers.

The general prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight-hour day for women and men.

One day's rest in seven for all wage workers.

The eight-hour day in continuous work in the four-hour industries.

The abolition of the convict contract labor system, substituting a system of public employment for government consumption only, and the application of prisoners' earnings to the support of their dependent families.

Department of Labor. We pledge our party to establish a department of labor with wide jurisdiction over matters affecting the conditions of labor and living.

Country Life. The development and prosperity of country life are important to the people who live in the cities as they are to the farmers. Increase of the property on the farm will favorably affect the whole of the nation, and the interests of all who dwell in the country, and all who depend upon its products for clothing, shelter and food.

We pledge our party to foster the development of agricultural credit and co-operation, the teaching of agriculture in the schools, the extension of the use of mechanical devices on the farm and re-establish the country life commission, this directly promotes the welfare of the farmer, and bringing the benefits of better farming, better business and better living within their reach.

High Cost of Living. The high cost of living is due partly to world-wide and partly to local causes, partly to natural and partly to artificial causes. The measures proposed in this platform on various subjects such as the tariff, the trusts and the money market, will tend to relieve the artificial causes. There will remain other elements such as the tendency to leave the country for the city, waste, extravagance, bad system of taxation, poor methods of raising crops and bad business methods in marketing crops. To remedy these conditions requires the full information, effective government supervision and control to remove all the artificial causes, and to place the country life on a national scale.

Health. We favor the union of all the existing agencies of the federal government dealing with the health of the people into a single national health service without discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, school of medicine or school of health subjects, the promotion of appropriate action for the improvement of vital statistics and the extension of the registration area of such statistics; and co-operation with the health activities of various states and cities of the nation.

Business. We believe that through popular government, justice and prosperity go hand in hand, and so believing it is our duty to secure the widest distribution of the fruits of the nation's wealth, and to protect the honest seller from the dishonest buyer.

We believe that the test of true progress should be the benefits conferred upon the nation, and not confined to individual or crosses, that the test of corporate efficiency shall be the ability better to serve the public, those who profit by the control of business affairs, shall justify that profit and that control by sharing with the public the fruits thereof.

We therefore demand a strong national regulation of interstate corporations. The corporation is an essential part of modern business. The concentration of modern business, in some degree, is inevitable for business efficiency. But the existing concentration of power under a corporate system ungoverned and uncontrolled by the nation, has placed in the hands of a few men an enormous, irresponsible power over the daily life of the citizen—a power suffering in a free government and controlled by the public.

This power has been abused in monopoly of national resources, in stock watering, in unfair competition, in unfair privileges, and finally in sinister influences on the public influence of state and nation. We do not fear commercial power, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under public supervision and regulation of the most efficient sort which will preserve its good while eradicating and preventing its evils.

Trust Commission. To that end, we urge the establishment of a strong federal administrative commission of high standing, to supervise and regulate the activities engaged in interstate commerce, and to enforce the public importance of doing so. We demand that the government now does for the national banks, and what is now done for the railroads, should be done for the highways of American commerce.

Such a commission must enforce the complete publicity of those corporate transactions, which are of public interest, and must see that the public is not deceived by false capitalization and special privilege, and by continuous trained watchfulness, against the use of the public highways of American commerce.

The fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations, and the exercise of the public power to regulate the national industry, the federal control over interstate commerce, and the taxing power, to maintain such standards, and to enforce the prohibition of child labor.

Minimum wage standards for working women, to provide a "living wage" for all workers.

The general prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight-hour day for women and men.

One day's rest in seven for all wage workers.

The eight-hour day in continuous work in the four-hour industries.

The abolition of the convict contract labor system, substituting a system of public employment for government consumption only, and the application of prisoners' earnings to the support of their dependent families.

Department of Labor. We pledge our party to establish a department of labor with wide jurisdiction over matters affecting the conditions of labor and living.

Country Life. The development and prosperity of country life are important to the people who live in the cities as they are to the farmers. Increase of the property on the farm will favorably affect the whole of the nation, and the interests of all who dwell in the country, and all who depend upon its products for clothing, shelter and food.

We pledge our party to foster the development of agricultural credit and co-operation, the teaching of agriculture in the schools, the extension of the use of mechanical devices on the farm and re-establish the country life commission, this directly promotes the welfare of the farmer, and bringing the benefits of better farming, better business and better living within their reach.

High Cost of Living. The high cost of living is due partly to world-wide and partly to local causes, partly to natural and partly to artificial causes. The measures proposed in this platform on various subjects such as the tariff, the trusts and the money market, will tend to relieve the artificial causes. There will remain other elements such as the tendency to leave the country for the city, waste, extravagance, bad system of taxation, poor methods of raising crops and bad business methods in marketing crops. To remedy these conditions requires the full information, effective government supervision and control to remove all the artificial causes, and to place the country life on a national scale.

Health. We favor the union of all the existing agencies of the federal government dealing with the health of the people into a single national health service without discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, school of medicine or school of health subjects, the promotion of appropriate action for the improvement of vital statistics and the extension of the registration area of such statistics; and co-operation with the health activities of various states and cities of the nation.

Business. We believe that through popular government, justice and prosperity go hand in hand, and so believing it is our duty to secure the widest distribution of the fruits of the nation's wealth, and to protect the honest seller from the dishonest buyer.

We believe that the test of true progress should be the benefits conferred upon the nation, and not confined to individual or crosses, that the test of corporate efficiency shall be the ability better to serve the public, those who profit by the control of business affairs, shall justify that profit and that control by sharing with the public the fruits thereof.

We therefore demand a strong national regulation of interstate corporations. The corporation is an essential part of modern business. The concentration of modern business, in some degree, is inevitable for business efficiency. But the existing concentration of power under a corporate system ungoverned and uncontrolled by the nation, has placed in the hands of a few men an enormous, irresponsible power over the daily life of the citizen—a power suffering in a free government and controlled by the public.

This power has been abused in monopoly of national resources, in stock watering, in unfair competition, in unfair privileges, and finally in sinister influences on the public influence of state and nation. We do not fear commercial power, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under public supervision and regulation of the most efficient sort which will preserve its good while eradicating and preventing its evils.

Trust Commission. To that end, we urge the establishment of a strong federal administrative commission of high standing, to supervise and regulate the activities engaged in interstate commerce, and to enforce the public importance of doing so. We demand that the government now does for the national banks, and what is now done for the railroads, should be done for the highways of American commerce.

Such a commission must enforce the complete publicity of those corporate transactions, which are of public interest, and must see that the public is not deceived by false capitalization and special privilege, and by continuous trained watchfulness, against the use of the public highways of American commerce.

The fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations, and the exercise of the public power to regulate the national industry, the federal control over interstate commerce, and the taxing power, to maintain such standards, and to enforce the prohibition of child labor.

Minimum wage standards for working women, to provide a "living wage" for all workers.

The general prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight-hour day for women and men.

promptly without hindrance, rules or procedure, and by sound progressive means.

We demand that the test of true progress should be the benefits conferred upon the nation, and not confined to individual or crosses, that the test of corporate efficiency shall be the ability better to serve the public, those who profit by the control of business affairs, shall justify that profit and that control by sharing with the public the fruits thereof.

We therefore demand a strong national regulation of interstate corporations. The corporation is an essential part of modern business. The concentration of modern business, in some degree, is inevitable for business efficiency. But the existing concentration of power under a corporate system ungoverned and uncontrolled by the nation, has placed in the hands of a few men an enormous, irresponsible power over the daily life of the citizen—a power suffering in a free government and controlled by the public.

This power has been abused in monopoly of national resources, in stock watering, in unfair competition, in unfair privileges, and finally in sinister influences on the public influence of state and nation. We do not fear commercial power, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under public supervision and regulation of the most efficient sort which will preserve its good while eradicating and preventing its evils.

Trust Commission. To that end, we urge the establishment of a strong federal administrative commission of high standing, to supervise and regulate the activities engaged in interstate commerce, and to enforce the public importance of doing so. We demand that the government now does for the national banks, and what is now done for the railroads, should be done for the highways of American commerce.

Such a commission must enforce the complete publicity of those corporate transactions, which are of public interest, and must see that the public is not deceived by false capitalization and special privilege, and by continuous trained watchfulness, against the use of the public highways of American commerce.

The fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations, and the exercise of the public power to regulate the national industry, the federal control over interstate commerce, and the taxing power, to maintain such standards, and to enforce the prohibition of child labor.

Minimum wage standards for working women, to provide a "living wage" for all workers.

The general prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight-hour day for women and men.

One day's rest in seven for all wage workers.